

1 KAREN P. HEWITT
2 United States Attorney
3 REBECCA S. KANTER
4 Assistant U.S. Attorney
5 California State Bar No. 230257
6 United States Attorney's Office
7 880 Front Street, Room 6293
8 San Diego, California 92101-8893
9 Phone: (619) 557-6747
10 Fax: (619) 235-2757
11 E-mail: rebecca.kanter@usdoj.gov

7 || Attorneys for Plaintiff
United States of America

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

18 COMES NOW the plaintiff, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by and through its counsel,
19 United States Attorney, Karen P. Hewitt, and Assistant U.S. Attorney Rebecca S. Kanter, and hereby
20 files its Response and Opposition to Defendant's Motions to Suppress Evidence, Suppress Statements
21 and File Further Motions. This Response and Opposition is based upon the files and records of this
22 case, together with the attached Statement of Facts, Memorandum of Points and Authorities, as well as
23 the Government's Motion for Reciprocal Discovery.

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STATEMENT OF FACTS3
A. INITIAL STOP

4 On April 26, 2008, at approximately 10:15 a.m., Border Patrol Agent Kevin Zoetewey conducted
5 a vehicle stop on a white BMW 5 series with no license plates (“the vehicle”) on Monument Road,
6 approximately one-quarter mile east of Hollister Street. Due to the close proximity to the United
7 States/Mexico International Border, this area is notorious for the presence of undocumented aliens
8 attempting to further their illegal entry into United States. Just prior to stopping the vehicle, Agent
9 Zoetewey observed the occupants of the vehicle throwing trash, receipts and banking documents from
10 the vehicle.

11 After the vehicle yielded, Agent Zoetewey approached the occupants and identified himself as
12 a Border Patrol Agent and conducted an immigration inspection. The driver, later identified as Ara
13 Avetyants, was determined to be an Armenian national with a valid Permanent Resident Alien card. The
14 two passengers – later identified as Ashot Barsegian and Arsen Grishai Motivosyan – were also in
15 possession of valid immigration documents and admitted to being Armenian nationals. When asked
16 what they were doing in the area, the Defendants said they were “looking to ride some horses.” During
17 the inspection, Border Patrol Agent Richard Stallings arrived. After Agent Zoetewey confirmed that
18 all three possessed valid immigration documents, Defendants were permitted to drive away.

19
B. SECOND STOP

20 Approximately two hours later, Agent Stallings observed the same three individuals from the
21 earlier stop walking in Border Field State park. Thirty minutes later, Agent Stallings saw the white
22 BMW 5 series parked at the entrance to the park. All four doors of the vehicle were open and four
23 individuals were getting ready to enter the vehicle. Recalling that there were only three individuals in
24 the vehicle during the earlier stop, Agent Stallings was suspicious when he saw four individuals entering
25 the vehicle. Agent Stallings observed that the individual about to enter the driver’s seat was Avetyants;
26 the other three individuals were about to enter as passengers.

27 As Agent Stallings approached the vehicle, the four individuals sat down on a log next to the
28 BMW. After greeting the individuals and identifying himself as a U.S. Border Patrol Agent, he

1 conducted an immigration inspection of all four individuals. The three individuals who were previously
2 stopped were found in possession of valid immigration documents; the fourth individual was not. The
3 fourth individual, identified as Ara Hakobyan, presented a California drivers license. Agent Stallings
4 asked Hakobyan if he had any documents to prove his citizenship, and Hakobyan said "no." Agent
5 Stallings asked all four individuals if they remembered him from the earlier stop. The Defendants all
6 nodded their heads in agreement; Hakobyan did not. Agent Stallings asked where Hakobyan came from,
7 and the Defendants said Hakobyan was just someone they met in the park. Hakobyan said he was from
8 Glendale in the United States on asylum from Armenia. The Defendants then began to tell Agent
9 Stallings about how they had just met Hakobyan in the park and were being friendly to one of their
10 fellow countrymen by giving him a ride.

11 Agent Stallings asked Hakobyan how he got to the park. All four individuals appeared nervous
12 and began to stutter. Hakobyan said he arrived by cab from Glendale, but could not recollect how much
13 he paid for the cab ride. He said he was in the area "on vacation." Avetyants said he was giving
14 Hakobyan a ride to "wherever he wants."

15 Agent Sean Sather arrived for back-up and conducted a records check on Hakobyan via dispatch.
16 Records checks revealed that Hakobyan was denied asylum and ordered removed in January, 2008.
17 Meanwhile, Agent Stallings asked Avetyants, the driver with the keys, for permission to search the
18 vehicle. Avetyants gave Agent Stallings consent to search the vehicle. Agent Stallings found laminated,
19 uncut, 2x3 inch photos of Hakobyan in the glove box. Hakobyan admitted to having a brown duffle bag
20 with his personal belongings in the trunk. At 12:15 p.m., all four individuals were arrested and
21 transported to the Imperial Beach Border Patrol Station for further processing.

22 **C. Material Witness Statement**

23 At the station, Hakobyan admitted to crossing the border at Border Field State Park by climbing
24 over the international border fence. He said that the Defendants were going to take him to Los Angeles.

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II

DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE

3 Defendant Avetyants contents that both the initial stop of the vehicle by Border Patrol Agent
4 Zoetewey as well as the later stop by Agent Stallings were unreasonable and violated his Fourth
5 Amendment rights. Because both stops were brief, investigatory stops near the border supported by
6 reasonable suspicion, they were both valid. The Court should therefore deny Defendant's Motion to
7 Suppress Evidence.

A. Investigatory Stops and Roving Border Patrol Stops Based On Reasonable Suspicion Are Lawful

Under Terry v. Ohio, an investigatory stop is lawful if based on reasonable suspicion. 392 U.S. 1, 20-21 (1968). Reasonable suspicion is simply “a particularized and objective basis for suspecting the person stopped of criminal activity.” United States v. Ornelas, 517 U.S. 690, 696 (1996). In forming reasonable suspicion, the officer is entitled to draw upon personal experience and specialized training and to make inferences from, and deductions about, the cumulative information available to him that “might well elude the untrained person.” United States v. Arvizu, 534 U.S. 266, 273 (2002). “The process does not deal with hard certainties, but with probabilities” and “commonsense conclusions about human behavior.” United States v. Cortez, 449 U.S. 411, 418 (1981). The standard amounts to more than a “hunch” and less than probable cause. Arvizu, 534 U.S. at 274. It is based on the totality of the circumstances. Id. at 275-77. When police reasonably suspect that a person is engaged in criminal activity, police may stop that person and question him for a limited period of time. Terry, 392 U.S. at 22-24.

In the border context specifically, a roving border patrol may stop a vehicle in the general area of the border and question its occupants if “specific, articulable facts” give rise to reasonable suspicion that the vehicle may contain illegal aliens. United States v. Brignoni-Ponce, 422 U.S. 873, 884-85 (1975). The factors courts consider to determine whether there was reasonable suspicion to stop the vehicle include: (1) the distance from the border; (2) information about illegal border crossings in the area; (3) the normal pattern of traffic in the area; (4) the driver’s suspicious behavior; (5) the appearance of the vehicle; (6) the number of passengers; (7) the characteristics of the area in which the vehicle is

1 encountered; and (8) the appearance of the occupants. Id. If there is reasonable suspicion to stop the
 2 vehicle, the officer may inquire about citizenship, immigration status, and suspicions circumstances.
 3 Id. at 881-82; United States v. Cervantes-Flores, 421 F.3d 825, 830 (9th Cir. 2005) (finding that
 4 questions regarding citizenship did not exceed scope of stop based on reasonable suspicion.)

5 **A. The Initial Stop By Agent Zoetewey Was Lawful**

6 In this case, as indicated in the probable cause statement, Border Patrol Agent Kevin Zoetewey
 7 stopped Defendant's BMW 5 series on Monument Road in Imperial Beach, California. This area is in
 8 very close proximity to the United States/Mexico international border, and is notorious for illegal alien
 9 smuggling activities. Just prior to stopping the vehicle, Agent Zoetewey observed the occupants of the
 10 vehicle throwing trash, receipts and banking documents from the vehicle.

11 These facts, when analyzed under the standard articulated in Brignoni-Ponce, clearly indicate
 12 that Agent Zoetewey had reasonable suspicion to stop the vehicle. The location where the vehicle was
 13 stopped was in very close proximity to the border. There were multiple occupants. The agent knew
 14 from experience that the area was commonly used to further the illegal entry of individuals from Mexico
 15 into the United States. The vehicle, a 2008 BMW 5 series, was a highly unusual vehicle for this area
 16 close to the border. The vehicle had no license plate. Moreover, the behavior of the occupants in
 17 throwing items out of the window, particularly documents such as receipts and banking documents, was
 18 very suspicious. Considering the totality of circumstances, there is ample support for Agent Zoetewey,
 19 based on his training and experience, to reasonably suspect "that criminal activity 'may be afoot.'" Arvizu,
 20 534 U.S. at 273; see, e.g., United States v. Carrizales-Toledo, 454 F.3d 210, 214-25 (5th Cir.
 21 2007) (finding reasonable suspicion where border patrol stopped a vehicle that was traveling in a remote
 22 area known for smuggling and driver behaved suspiciously); Cortez, 449 U.S. at 418 (stating that in
 23 making a reasonable suspicion determination, the evidence "must be seen and weighed not in terms of
 24 library analysis by scholars, but as understood by those versed in the field of law enforcement").

25 Moreover, the scope of the stop was properly limited. If there is reasonable suspicion to stop
 26 the vehicle, the officer may inquire about citizenship, immigration status, and suspicions circumstances.
 27 Brignoni-Ponce, 422 U.S. at 881-82. Here, Agent Zoetewey queried all three occupants of the vehicle
 28 about their nationality and checked their immigration documents. He also asked them about the specific

1 circumstances of their presence near the border. Defendant said they were looking to ride horses. They
2 were allowed to drive away as soon as Agent Zoetewey determined that all three possessed valid
3 immigration documents. Because the stop was supported by reasonable suspicion and the scope was
4 properly limited, the stop was lawful.

5 **B. The Second Stop By Agent Stallings Was Lawful**

6 Approximately two hours after the initial stop, Agent Stallings observed the same three
7 individuals walking in Border Field State Park. Thirty minutes later, he saw the BMW parked at the
8 entrance to the park. All four doors of the vehicle were open and four individuals were getting ready
9 to enter. Having arrived at Agent Zoetewey's vehicle stop earlier, Agent Stallings recalled that the
10 BMW previously had only three occupants. As he approached the vehicle, the individuals sat down on
11 a log next to the BMW.

12 After greeting the individuals and identifying himself as a Border Patrol Agent, he conducted
13 an immigration inspection. He concluded that three individuals were in possession of valid documents
14 while one was not.

15 Agent Stallings clearly had reasonable suspicion to detain the vehicle for this second
16 immigration stop. The vehicle was at the entrance to the Border Field State Park, which is immediately
17 adjacent to the international border between the United States and Mexico. As described in § II.A,
18 *supra*, the vehicle was a 2008 BMW 5 series with no plates, an unusual vehicle to find in the Border
19 Field State Park. Moreover, Agent Stallings had the benefit of having arrived at the first vehicle stop,
20 and he noted that there were only three occupants in the car two and a half hours earlier in the day. The
21 fact that there were now four people about to enter the car was a new, intervening fact that justified the
22 re-inspection of the vehicle and its occupants.

23 Moreover, the scope of the stop was clearly reasonable. Agent Stallings did not personally
24 inspect the immigration documents of the occupants during the first stop; the immigration inspection
25 at the first stop was conducted by Agent Zoeteway. Therefore, in order to confirm that each occupant
26 was properly holding his own immigration document, Agent Stallings naturally had to review each one
27 and see the photograph of the individual on the card in order to compare it to the individual offering the
28 card. The subsequent questions regarding where the fourth person came from, how he got there,

1 questions to him about his citizenship status, and where he was going were all relevant to the
 2 immigration purpose of the stop: to establish whether the individuals were citizens of another country
 3 with no permission to be in the United States. United States v. Cervantes-Flores, 421 F.3d 825, 830 (9th
 4 Cir. 2005) (finding that questions regarding citizenship did not exceed scope of stop based on reasonable
 5 suspicion.)

6 Because the stop was lawful, there is no basis to suppress the evidence under the exclusionary
 7 rule.

8 **C. Defendant Avetyants Voluntarily Consented To The Search Of The Vehicle**

9 Where agents obtain voluntary consent, they may search without a warrant and even without
 10 probable cause. Schneckloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218 (1973). Here, Defendant Avetyants
 11 voluntarily consented to the search of his vehicle. Consent need not be knowing or intelligent, but must
 12 be voluntary, that is, it must not be the product of coercive police behavior that overbears the will of the
 13 individual. See United States v. Watson, 423 U.S. 411, 424 (1976).

14 The Ninth Circuit has developed a “totality of circumstances” standard to determine whether
 15 consent is voluntary. Specifically, there are five *non-exclusive* factors relevant to this inquiry: (1) whether
 16 the defendant is in custody; (2) whether the arresting officers had their guns drawn; (3) whether
 17 Miranda warnings were given;^{1/} (4) whether the defendant was told he had the right not to consent; and
 18 (5) whether the defendant was told that a search warrant could be obtained. United States v. Cormier,
 19 220 F.3d 1103, 1112 (9th Cir. 2000). “The fact that some of these factors are not established does not
 20 automatically mean that consent was not voluntary.” United States v. Castillo, 866 F.2d 1071, 1082 (9th
 21 Cir. 1988).

22 Defendant Avetyants was not in custody when he gave consent to search the vehicle. Custody
 23 involves the deprivation of “freedom of action in any significant way.” Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S.
 24 437, 444 (1966). The Defendant bears the burden of proving that he was in custody. United States v.
 25 Charles, 738 F.2d 686, 692 (5th Cir. 1984). Defendants were sitting outside their car on a log in a park

27 ^{1/} After the Cormier decision, the Ninth Circuit cast doubt on the relevance of Miranda
 28 warnings, concluding that it is at best an “open to question . . . whether the inclusion or exclusion of
Miranda warnings in a givens set of circumstances should weigh much in either direction in considering
 voluntariness.” United States v. Perez-Lopez, 348 F.3d 839, 847 (9th Cir. 2003).

when they were detained. They were not taken into a building or a vehicle, nor were they restrained in any way. As evidenced by the probable cause statement in this case, Defendant Avetyants was merely subjected to a brief investigatory stop at the point in time he was asked for his consent. See Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 20 (1968). The stop was akin to a routine traffic stop, which is not a “custodial” situation despite the obvious limitations it puts on the driver’s and passengers’ freedom of action. See U.S. v. Berkemer, 468 U.S. 420, 441 (1984) (acknowledging that a traffic stop necessarily curtails a driver’s freedom of action, but the coerciveness of the stop is limited by its brief and public nature.) The stop in this case was merely a border stop made in the presence of multiple suspects. See United States v. Galindo-Gallegos, 244 F.3d 728, 730-32 (9th Cir. 2001) (no custody during border stop because questioning occurred in public with 2 officers and 15-20 suspects), amended by 255 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2001).

12 Second, Agent Stallings did not have his gun drawn. Notably, Defendant does not indicate (in
13 his moving papers, let alone in a declaration) that a weapon was ever drawn. Nor is there any
14 suggestion that Agent Stallings threatened Defendant in any way. Further, although Agent Stallings did
15 not Mirandize Defendant Avetyants before he requested consent to search the vehicle, it was not
16 necessary because he was not under arrest. See § III.D, *infra*. Therefore it has no bearing on the
17 voluntariness determination. Under a totality of circumstances, the consent was voluntary. Unlike in
18 Florida v. Royer, 460 U.S. 491 (1983), cited by Defendant Avetyants, Defendant Avetyants was not
19 taken into a small room and outnumbered prior to being asked for his consent, as happened in Royer.
20 Defendant has failed to demonstrate “a more serious intrusion on his personal liberty.” Id. at 502.
21 Accordingly, the Court should deny Defendant’s motion to suppress evidence..

III

DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS

Defendant Avetyants moves to suppress his statements. The only statements made by Defendant were the statements made to Border Patrol Agents Zoeteway and Stallings during the two stops in the field. Because Defendants were not in custody during either encounter, their statements were not the result of a custodial interrogation and did not need to be preceded by Miranda warnings.

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1 **A. Standards Governing Admissibility of Statements**

2 A statement made in response to custodial interrogation is admissible under Miranda v. Arizona,
 3 384 U.S. 437 (1966) and 18 U.S.C. § 3501, if a preponderance of the evidence indicates that the
 4 statement was made after an advisement of rights, and was not elicited by improper coercion.
 5 See Colorado v. Connelly, 479 U.S. 157, 167-70 (1986) (preponderance of evidence standard governs
 6 voluntariness and Miranda determinations; valid waiver of Miranda rights should be found in the
 7 “absence of police overreaching.”) Although the totality of circumstances, including characteristics of
 8 the defendant and details of the interview, should be considered, improper coercive activity must occur
 9 for suppression of any statement. See id. (noting that “coercive police activity is a necessary predicate
 10 to the finding that a confession is not ‘voluntary’”); cf. Schneckloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218, 226
 11 (1973) (“Some of the factors taken into account have included the youth of the accused; his lack of
 12 education, or his low intelligence; the lack of any advice to the accused of his constitutional rights; the
 13 length of detention; the repeated and prolonged nature of the questioning; and the use of physical
 14 punishment such as the deprivation of food or sleep.”) (citations omitted).

15 **B. Standards Governing Grant or Denial of Evidentiary Hearing**

16 Under Ninth Circuit and Southern District precedent, as well as Southern District Local Criminal
 17 Rule 47.1(g)(1)-(4), a defendant is entitled to an evidentiary hearing on a motion to suppress only when
 18 the defendant adduces specific facts sufficient to require the granting of the defendant’s motion.
 19 See United States v. Batiste, 868 F.2d 1089, 1093 (9th Cir. 1989) (where “defendant, in his motion to
 20 suppress, failed to dispute any material fact in the government’s proffer, the district court was not
 21 required to hold an evidentiary hearing”); United States v. Moran-Garcia, 783 F. Supp. 1266, 1274
 22 (S.D. Cal. 1991) (boilerplate motion containing indefinite and unsworn allegations was insufficient to
 23 require evidentiary hearing on defendant’s motion to suppress statements); Crim. L.R. 47.1. The local
 24 rule further provides that “the Court need not grant an evidentiary hearing where either party fails to
 25 properly support its motion for opposition.”

26 Defendant has failed to dispute by way of declaration or any sworn statement any of the facts
 27 in the probable cause statement. Therefore, the Court should decline to conduct an evidentiary hearing
 28 since no issues of fact have been properly raised.

1 **C. Adequate Proof to Support Rejection of a Motion to Suppress**

2 The Ninth Circuit has expressly stated that a proffer by the United States based on the statement
 3 of facts attached to the complaint is alone adequate to defeat a motion to suppress where the defense
 4 fails to adduce specific and material facts. *See Batiste*, 868 F.2d at 1092. Even if Defendant provides
 5 factual allegations, the Court may still deny an evidentiary hearing if the grounds for suppression consist
 6 solely of conclusory allegations of illegality. *See United States v. Wilson*, 7 F.3d 828, 834-35 (9th Cir.
 7 1993) (District Court Judge Gordon Thompson did not abuse his discretion in denying a request for an
 8 evidentiary hearing where the appellant's declaration and points and authorities submitted in support
 9 of motion to suppress indicated no contested issues of fact).

10 **D. Defendants' Statements Should Not Be Suppressed**

11 **1. Defendants Were Not In Custody When They Were Questioned By Agent Zoetewey**

12 Custody involves the deprivation of "freedom of action in any significant way." *Miranda v.*
 13 *Arizona*, 384 U.S. 437, 444 (1966). The Defendant bears the burden of proving that he was in custody.
 14 *United States v. Charles*, 738 F.2d 686, 692 (5th Cir. 1984).

15 In this case, Defendant Avetyants has failed to articulate any argument, facts or theory
 16 suggesting that Defendants were in custody when stopped by Agent Zoetewey. Defendants were merely
 17 subjected to a brief investigatory stop. *See Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 20 (1968). The stop was akin to
 18 a routine traffic stop, which is not a "custodial" situation despite the obvious limitations it puts on the
 19 driver's and passengers' freedom of action. *See U.S. v. Berkemer*, 468 U.S. 420, 441 (1984)
 20 (acknowledging that a traffic stop necessarily curtails a driver's freedom of action, but the coerciveness
 21 of the stop is limited by its brief and public nature.)

22 The stop in this case was merely a border stop made in the presence of multiple suspects. *See*
 23 *United States v. Galindo-Gallegos*, 244 F.3d 728, 730-32 (9th Cir. 2001) (no custody during border stop
 24 because questioning occurred in public with 2 officers and 15-20 suspects), amended by 255 F.3d 1154
 25 (9th Cir. 2001). Defendants were obviously free to leave once their immigration status was confirmed,
 26 as evidenced by the fact that they did leave – they were permitted to drive away after the brief
 27 investigatory stop. Obviously, they were free to leave and therefore not in custody. Because they were
 28 not in custody, *Miranda* warnings were not required prior to asking them the routine immigration related

1 questions during the brief detention. The motion to suppress the statements made to Agent Zoetewey
 2 should be denied.

3 **2. Defendants Were Not In Custody When They Were Questioned By Agent Stallings**

4 Defendant Avetyants conclusorily asserts that “it is evident that the defendants were not free to
 5 leave.” (Def. Mtn. at 14-15.) Defendant Avetyants has pointed to no facts that support this conclusion.
 6 To the contrary, the facts surrounding the stop by Agent Stallings demonstrate that Defendants were not
 7 in custody.

8 As with the first stop, the second stop was merely a brief, investigatory stop. *See* § II.D.1, *supra*.
 9 Custody involves the deprivation of “freedom of action in any significant way.” *Miranda v. Arizona*,
 10 384 U.S. 437, 444 (1966). Defendants’ freedom of action was not deprived in any significant way.
 11 Unlike during the first stop, where Defendants were seated in the vehicle, Defendants were sitting
 12 outside the car on a log near their car when Agent Stallings approached them. They were not
 13 handcuffed or their movement otherwise physically impeded. Although they were clearly not free to
 14 leave while Agent Stallings conducted his immigration check, “a brief detention at the border by
 15 immigration and customs officials of persons presenting themselves for admission to the United States
 16 is not [in] custody [for *Miranda* purposes], even though such persons are not free to leave. . .” *United*
 17 *States v. Butler*, 249 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 2001).

18 The only difference between the two stops was that more questions were asked of the individuals
 19 during the second stop based on the additional, unique suspicious circumstances presented by the second
 20 encounter. These additional questions did not convert the second stop into a custodial situation and
 21 were still within the scope of the stop. *See United States v. Cervantes-Flores*, 421 F.3d 825, 830 (9th
 22 Cir. 2005) (finding that questions regarding citizenship did not exceed scope of stop based on reasonable
 23 suspicion.) Because Defendants were not in custody when they were detained by Agent Stallings, Agent
 24 Stallings was not required to read them their *Miranda* rights prior to asking them questions about their
 25 immigration status and the suspicious circumstances. Therefore, Defendant Avetyants’s motion to
 26 suppress the statements made to Agent Stallings should be denied.

27 **3. Defendant’s Statements Were Voluntary**

28 Defendant does not provide any basis for which his post-arrest statements should be suppressed.

1 Defendant failed to submit a declaration as required by the local rules, and thus fails to adduce specific
 2 and material facts to warrant an evidentiary hearing.

3 In evaluating the voluntariness of statements, courts consider “whether, considering the totality
 4 of the circumstances, the Government obtained the statement by physical or psychological coercion or
 5 by improper inducement so that the suspect’s will was overborne.” United States v. Leon Guerrero, 847
 6 F.2d 1363, 1366 (9th Cir. 1988); see also United States v. Miller, 984 F.2d 1028, 1031 (9th Cir. 1993)
 7 (crucial question is whether the defendant’s will was overborne when he confessed). A confession is
 8 voluntary if it is the “product of a rational intellect and a free will.” Medeiros v. Shimoda, 889 F.2d
 9 819, 823 (9th Cir. 1989) (quoting Townsend v. Sain, 372 U.S. 293, 307 (1963)). The relevant
 10 circumstances include both the characteristics of the accused and the details of the interrogation.
 11 Schneckloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218, 226 (1973). At a minimum, coercive police activity is “a
 12 necessary predicate” to finding a confession involuntary. Colorado v. Connelly, 479 U.S. 157, 167
 13 (1986). In the present case, there is no evidence to suggest that Defendants’ statements to either
 14 Agents Zoetewey or Stallings were the result of any coercion or improper inducement. Defendant
 15 Avetyants has provided no articulable facts in support of his claim that the statements made at the time
 16 of his arrest were involuntary. Without specific supporting facts showing material facts in dispute,
 17 Defendant Avetyants’s motion should be denied without a hearing and the statements admitted as
 18 voluntary.

IV

DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE ADDITIONAL MOTIONS

21 The Government does not object to the granting of leave to file further motions as long as the
 22 further motions are based on newly discovered evidence or discovery provided by the Government
 23 subsequent to the instant motion at issue.

V

GOVERNMENT’S MOTION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCOVERY

A. All Evidence That Defendants Intends To Introduce In Their Case-In-Chief

27 Since the Government will honor Defendants’ requests for disclosure under Rule 16(a)(1)(E),
 28 the Government is entitled to reciprocal discovery under Rule 16(b)(1). Pursuant to Rule 16(b)(1), the

1 Government requests that Defendant permit the Government to inspect, copy and photograph any and
 2 all books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, or make copies or portions thereof, which
 3 are within the possession, custody, or control of Defendants and which Defendants intends to introduce
 4 as evidence in their case-in-chief at trial.

5 The Government further requests that it be permitted to inspect and copy or photograph any
 6 results or reports of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests or experiments made in
 7 connection with this case, which are in the possession and control of Defendants, which they intend to
 8 introduce as evidence-in-chief at the trial, or which were prepared by a witness whom Defendants
 9 intends to call as a witness. The Government also requests that the Court make such order as it deems
 10 necessary under Rules 16(d)(1) and (2) to ensure that the Government receives the reciprocal discovery
 11 to which it is entitled.

12 **B. Reciprocal Jencks – Statements By Defense Witnesses (Other Than Defendants)**

13 Rule 26.2 provides for the reciprocal production of Jencks material. Rule 26.2 requires
 14 production of the prior statements of all witnesses, except a statement made by Defendants. The time
 15 frame established by Rule 26.2 requires the statements to be provided to the Government after the
 16 witness has testified. However, to expedite trial proceedings, the Government hereby requests that
 17 Defendant be ordered to provide all prior statements of defense witnesses by a reasonable date before
 18 trial to be set by the Court. Such an order should include any form in which these statements are
 19 memorialized, including but not limited to, tape recordings, handwritten or typed notes and reports.

20 **V**

21 **CONCLUSION**

22 For the foregoing reasons, the Government requests that the Court deny Defendants' motions,
 23 except where unopposed, and grant the Government's motion for reciprocal discovery.

24 DATED: August 19, 2008.

25 Respectfully submitted,
 26 KAREN P. HEWITT
 27 United States Attorney

28 /s/Rebecca Kanter
 REBECCA S. KANTER
 Assistant United States Attorney
 Attorneys for Plaintiff

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) Criminal Case No. 08cr1455-BEN
Plaintiff,)
v.) CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
ARA AVETYANTS, et. al,)
Defendant.)
_____)

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, REBECCA S. KANTER, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 880 Front Street, Room 6293, San Diego, California 92101-8893.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of **RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION** on the following parties by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

- 1) GaroGhazarian
- 2) Kris Kraus
- 3) Jodi Thorp

I hereby certify that I have caused to be mailed the foregoing, by the United States Postal Service, to the following non-ECF participants on this case:

None

the last known address, at which place there is delivery service of mail from the United States Postal Service.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 19, 2008.

/s/ *Rebecca Kanter*
REBECCA S. KANTER